declared that he saw Philip turn and run away from the fight, and that Schiey had denied it and informed him that it was the Brooklyn that made the turn. So utterly had Mr. Graham knocked out the "Crowninshield case" that the judge advocate dismissed him without a single question on cross-examination.

was brief and developed no material change from the testimony. George E. Graham, correspondent of the flagship throughout the campaign, was next called. He proved a very interesting witness, and punctured the "Crowninshield case" at a dozen different points. His testimony was very clear and convincing.

question on cross-examination.

The most interesting, graphic and miguardedly, and his narrative was listened to with the keenest interest. He

By Mr. Rayner:

Q.—Dol you see Captain Sigsbee on board the Brooklyn May 26?

A.—Yor sir.

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A.—Yor sir.

Q.—Did you see Captain Sigsbee on board the Brooklyn May 26?

A.—Yor sir.

A.—After he reached the quarter-deck his stoyed and Commodore Schley said. "Have we got 'em here Sigsbee?" To this Captain Sigsbee stald commodore Schley said they are not here. They then went sit and they are not here. They then went sit and they are not here. They then went sit and they are not here. They then went sit and they are not here. They then went sit and they are not here. They then went sit and they are not here. They then went sit and they are not here. They then went sit and they are not there, and Sigsbee said "Yes," that he had been in close to the Inshort, and that Captain Corton had been in and cut a cable.

Q.—How far were you from Captain Sigsbee said "Yes," sir.

Q.—How far were you from Captain Sigsbee and wan there cripbody else present.

Bitter Taward Cronin.

This is what nearly every officer who has testified has done before they have been cautioned not to do so under the rolling of the Court. Captain Lemiy's manner to officers has been modest and pleasant, but to Cronin, an enlisted man, his words were characterized by much bitternoss and contempt. So apparent was this that Mr. Rayner called him to account for it. Notwithstanding his sarcusm, the judge advocate was unable to shake the testimony of the witness in any particular or to confuse him in the least.

When Lieutenant Wells took the stand yesterday to resume his testimony under cross-examination, his attention was called by Judge Advocate Lenaly to his statement that as flag secretary to Commodore Schley he kept no book for recording messages received on the Brooklyn and the estatement of Lieutenant of L

modore Schley he kept no book for re-cording messages received on the Brook-lyn, and the statement of Lieutenant Schley and Captain Higginson in the pi-Commander Sears, flag lieutenant to lothouse of the Massachusetts?

Commodere Schley, that he was positive A.—I stood in the doorway at that such a book was kept and that Lieusaw such a book it was only that kept

question by the judge advocate that he emembered that, while the Brooklyn was at Key West, Commodore Schley received or had some information about the order from the Navy Department of May 6, to remained intact. The witness learned this, he testified, by conversation with Commodore Schley. Captain Lemly then had the witness rend the order to Sampson not to expose his ships unnecessarily, and the several subsequent orders modifying these to permit Sampson to attack land batte-ries. When he had finished reading, the judge advocate asked him whether the conversation with Commodore Schloy had reference to any of these. Lieutenant Wells said he did not recollect anything in connection with the orders, and to another question he said:

not know that Commodore Schiev referred to these as orders, or separately in any way, but merely as a matter of general information which he had re-Captain Lemly, continuing his cross-

Captain Lemby, continuing his cross-examination, asked:
Q.—What order of battle was pre-scribed from the flagship while of Clen-fuegos, and when on Santiago!
"There were no written or printed orders of battle. My recollection is that the day before we arrived at Clenfuegos flaere were some special directions sent to the ships by the Scorpton regarding the signals to be made in case the enemy was striged."

The Court asked these questions: Q .- Had you any intimation from any source on the night of July 2 that the Spanish fleet was likely to make a sortie from the harbor of Santiago on the fol-

We had no verbal communication with the harbor, but we saw col-umns of smoke rising over the harbor had related in regard to conversations and about the entrance, indicating a movement in the harbor.

Q .- At what point in the battle of July 2 did you use a range of 1,100, yards?

A.—That was after the turn had begun. Q .- Were any writter orders issued by

nodore Schley concerning the mannel in which the blockades at Cienfuegos

A.—No, sir.
Albert D. Mason, formerly second class coman aboard the Brooklyn, but now out of the service and engaged in rail-oad business at Pittsburg, was the next

witness. He was examined by Captain Parker, and in reply to questions said that he wrote the log of the flagship for the 3d of July. He also produced a typewritten copy of the original entries in the log which he said he had made directly after writing the log. He was questioned regarding the erasure which appears in the Brooklyn's log for that day showing the transparent times with hade here that the vessel turned with heim hard aport, while it is admitted that the orig-inal entry was that she turned with heim to starboard. The testimony of Mr. Mason was in explanation of this. He said the crasure was made the day following

the entry.

At the request of Captain Parker, the witness read from the log as it now appears, as follows: "We engaged with our port batteries at first * * then par our helm hard aport so as to swing clear of the fire of the Texas and so as to bring our starboard batteries to bear, and stood parallel of the enemy."
The original, he said, read: "We put our telm to starboard first and then hard aport; etc.

tions as to why the erasure had been made and this charge entered in the log

COFFEE DID IT.

Woold Have Been Fatal if Kept Up. "Coffee! Oh how I did want it after the nervous strain of public work. Something warm to brace me up was all the breakfast I craved, but every time I drank It, I suffered the dying sensation that follows it, with heart duttering and throbbing of the throat and cars.

"I had no strength to throw away in that way, so decided that hot water must do for me. "Coffee! Oh, how I did want it after the

One morning I came to breakfast in the home of some friends in Pueblo, Col., just in time to see the mother pouring some rich deep yellow coffee into mugs for the two little boys. One little chap had thrust his fingers in the mig, and was licking them with such approving emacks. This opened the way for me to say: 'Are you not afraid of the effects of coffee on the little folks?' The mother caplained that it was Postum Food Coffee had that it was Postum Food Coffee had weaned them away from the use of the old-fashioned coffee and the how coffee had weaned them away from the use of the old-fashioned coffee and the because it is so wholesome.' I drank it there for the first time, and was delighted, not only with the delicious flavor, but the after satisfaction it given. One day I was speaking with our family physician's wife about Postium, when her daughter remarked, 'Yes, Mamma, we are out of Postum, and I have used coffee for the last two mornings and it always brings the tired feeling and troubles my stomach and bowels, but Postum makes the feel all right.'

"In one home they served Postum in such a way that it was tasteless. I have found that Postum belied sometimes five nointies, and sometimes ten, is nothing more than spoiled water, but when it is made with two heaping tenspoondus for each cup, and bolled fifteen or twenty minutes, it becomes a tried and proven breakfast favorite, and for refreshment and wholesome nourialment has no equal. M. M. Yates, Goshen, Ind." morning I came to breakfast in me of some friends in Pueblo, Col.,

question on cross-examination.

The most interesting, graphic and minute description of the battle of Santiago which the Court has yet heard was given yesterday by Lieut Edward Simpson, who was aboard the Brooklyn and in charge of the forward 8-inch turrets. He spoke fellowing.

By Mr. Rayner:
Q. Did you see Captain Sigebee on board the Brooklyn May 28?

ent?
A.—There were several officers near the

A.-I stood in the doorway and heard a part of the conversation, I cannot give tenant Wells kept it. Lieutenant Wells it verbatim, however, Before stating this said that if Lieutenant Communder Sears I would like to go back a little and say that while we were on the Brooklyn on saw such a book it was only that kept that while we were on the Brooklyn on to record messages that were transmitted the thorning of May 20 I heard that they were going in to bombard, and I asked that were kept on the Brooklyn.

The witness testified in answer to a board the Massachusetts with him. He had insa given Mr. Welcouler.

the morning of May 29 I heard that they were going in to bombard, and I asked the commodore for permission to go aboard the Massachusetts with him. He had just given Mr. McCauley permission to go when he turned to me and said: "I do not think you had better go. I think you can see it better from the Brooklyn." The Brooklyn was then coaling. He said they did not intend to do anything but find out what the hatteries consisted of. I urged him, however, to let me go, and he finally consented.

Q.—Did you hear him make that statement that they were only going to find out what the batteries consisted of?

A.—Why, he made it to me.

Q.—Now I will ask you again, were you present at a conversation between Commodore Schley and Captain Higginson in the pilothouse of the Massachusetts?

A.—I was present when there was some discussion as to what the Spanish fleet had brought with them. It was reported that they had brought some guns and ammunition, and there was some discussion as to whether they had had time to mount them, or whether they had taken any of the large guns which were there and mounted them. The officers sait in the cabin, smoking and chatting over the matter. Commodore Schley said he would go in to a range of 7,000 or 7,300 yards and fire simply to draw their five. So far as I remember, Coptain Higginson acquiesced. Later Mr. Potts came in.

Captain Lemiy-I do not want the conclusions of the witness.

Captain Lemiy-I do not want the con-

clusions of the witness.

Witness—Captain Higginson acquiesced.
Captain Lemly-That is what I object to.

Witness—Captain Higginson said, then,
that that was his idea of it (meaning to
go in and draw their fire). Potts' Statements Denied.

Q.-Were you in the presence of Com-modore Schley during the whole of this reconnoisance? A .- Only a part of the time. I was be-

hind the conning tower and he was on the other side. [Laughter.] Q.-Did you see Lieutenant Potts on board the Massachusetts on May 31? A.-He came into the pliothouse during

part of the conversation, Mr. Rayner then read from Lieutenant which he had with Commodore Schiev, and which Commodore Schley had with others while Petts was present. Mr. Graham said he was with Commodore Schley all of the time with the exception of the period when he was in the cabin with Captain Higginson, and he heard no such conversations as were related by Potts.

Captain Higginson, and he heard no such conversations as were related by Potts. Potts was not in the cabin with Commodore Schiey and Captain Higginson.

Q.—Now I would like to have you state the incidents of the battle of July 3 as you saw them.

A.—Commodore Schiey and myself were standing on the quarterdeck talking. Captain Cook had just left us. Hodgson called from the after bridge that the enemy's ahips were coming out. We started forward and got in front of the coming tower just as the nose of the second vessel was seen coming out. The first ship was by this time clear out. Commodore Schiey took his position on the platform surrounding the coming tower and a few minutes afterward. The forward such began to move forward. The forward she began to move forward. The forward she began to move forward. The forward she had it move that I commodore Schiey replied: I did not see it. Simpson, but keep at it. Then we made our turn, and as I remember it the ship's guns were firing all the time. After we that turned the three leading ships of the enemy were out-the Maria Terran, the Oquendo, and the Vizcoya. They were coming out in a sort of fan shape, not following in perfect line. As the Colon turned out she turned toward the shore, after clearing the shore incide of the other three. The commodore was standing on the platform so that he could see all that was going on. I was by him all of the time with the exception of about ten minutes when I went on the upper deck to get a pleture of the Vizcoya.

to that he could see all that was going h. I was by him all of the time with the xeeption of about ten minutes when 1 tent on the upper deck to get a picture of the Vizcaya. He was absolutely cool and collected. The first thing I heard am may after we had turned and gotten arallel with the Spanish ships, was cook, keep the men below informed of vierthing and cher them up.

When Ellis was killed the commodore was standing nearly and some blood was pattered over him, as I remember. Some one picked up the body and started to hrow it overboard. I heard the commolore say "Ben't throw the body overboard, boys, take it below and we will give it a Christian burial." I tried to get a smapshot of the Vizcaya through one of the portholes. Commodore Schley mid: "You will never get a picture that way. Why heart you go up on the quarterdeck." I went up there and got a micture. When the Vizcaya had turned ashore. Commodore Schley went into the comming tower and called down the tube: "They are all gone, boys, but one, now it depends upon you." After the chase of the Colen was

Q-Did you see Commodore Schley la Q.—Did you see Commodore Schley la-boring under excitement at any time? A.—Oh, no, he was jovial and good na-thired about things, and did not show the least anxisty except at one time. That was after the three ships had gone ashore and the Colon was a little aboad of us. He then expressed the idea that perhaps they might get away with that ship, and he talked with Captain Cook about the advisability of stopping and coupling his engines.

advisability of stopping and coupling his engines.

G.—Were you present at a conversation between Commodore Schley and Captain Evans in the cummodore's cabin on July 5.

A.—Captain Evans came in and the first thing he said was: "Did you see Jack Philip run away with the Texas the other day?" The commodore said: "No."

Mr. Graham was stopped by Admiral Dewey, who wanted to know what this conversation had to do with the case. "Poor Philip is not here, you know," he remarked. Mr. Rayner explained that something had gone in evidence from

aptoin (now Rear Admiral) Evans of subject. Evans, he asserted had an explicit denial of this story, you propose to draw out what was iemed on your own cross-exam aked Judge Advocate Lently. "Certainly," said Mr. Bayner.

Captain Lemly Objects. "Then I protest," exclaimed the judge dvocate. 'Philip is dead and Evans i ut of the country, and this has nothing er, even on my awn part, would do me harm to the dend and to the ab-

Mr. Rayner responded that no one pre tended that Philip had run away on the day of the bartle. 'We know that's not true," he said; but he insisted that, as the Brooklyn make the loop on July 3, it was proper to show that on the followng day he thought the vessel that made the turn was the Texes. Mr. Rayner-protested, however, that he was not try-ing to impeach the testimony of Captain Evans. He maintained that the matter came directly under the specification of the precept about the loop.

This specious argum at is amusing, said Captain Lemly, when Mr. Rayner had united.

said Capinin Lemly, when Mr. Rayner had finished.

Then answer it, retoried Mr. Rayner.

"Oh, specious arguments do not require answers," Capinin Lemly responded.

Captain Parker, Mr. Rayner's associate, took a hand in the case, and managed to bring in that Evans was alleged to have said that Philip rain away, and that Schley responded: "You are mistaken about that, Evans; I saw nothing of the kind.

In the course of further argument Mr. Rayner said he had about a hundred questions to ask Schley as to what other witnesses had said, and if the Court ruled out Mr. Graham's answer, these questions could not be asked.

After Mr. Hanna had made a few remarks in which he reterred to what he termed Mr. Rayner's "ignorous and versattle burst of verbosity," the court returned to consider the question of the admissibility of testimony about what Schley and Evans said to each other in regard to the Texas.

When the Court returned Admiral Dewey road its ruling as follows: "The

schiey and Evans said to each other in regard to the Texas.

When the Court returned Admiral Dewey read its ruling as follows: "The Court decides that questions intended to impugn the credibility of a witness, intended to prove any point regarding the movements of the Brooklyn during the battle; intended to prove any statement made by Commodore Schley, or conversation held with Commodore Schley, provided they have a material bearing on matters designated by the precept, are admissible, provided such conversations or statements occurred in the presence and within the hearing of the witness."

As Heard by Mr. Graham. Mr. Graham was then permitted to tell

When Mr. Graham resumed the stand y said he had no questions to ask in cross-examination. The Court, however, wanted to know this:
"In what direction was the squadro seading when this conversation between

commodore Schley and Captain Sigsbee took place?"

Mr. Graham—The squadron was heading toward Santiago.

The Court—Did you hear any conversation between Commodore Schley and Licutenant Hodgson during the battle of July 32 if so, please state it.

Mr. Graham—No, sir.

Dennis J. Cronin, who was Commodore Schley's marine orderly on the Brooklyn, testified that he heard Captain Sigsbee say to Schley's "No; they're not in' there—the Spanish fleet are not in there." He said that from his station in the foretop during the fight of July 1 he saw the Texas and she was not close to the Brooklyn and he did not take much notice of her as he didn't think the Brooklyn was in danger from her. The last part of this answer was ruled out. Captain Lemiy and Mr. Rayner each accused the other of getting in a rage during Cronin's testimony.

Licutenant Commander W. R. Rush, who served on the Brooklyn as a watch and division officer, said he had charge of guns in the after part of the ship, and that on July 3 he ran for his position, but before he could begin firting the

of gons in the after part of the ship, and that on July 3 he ran for his position, but before he could begin firling the Prooklyn began turning rapidly. It took ten or afteen minutes to make the foop, he said. He did not hear the order. "Hard aport." At the beginning of the turn the range was 1500 yards. The Viscaya, he said, turned toward the Brooklyn at one time. The Court excluded a chart of the battle prepared by the witdeut. Edward Simpson, who command-

esting way. When the Marie Fereza came out of the hardor, he said, she headed for the Brooklya and fired at that vessel. The Brooklya commenced to swing for this vessel, ard the range given by Navigator Hodgson was then 2,500 yards. The least range he remembered given that day was 1,400 yards. Lieutenant Simpson was in a turret during most of the battle, and was, therefore, unable to describe the loop. It was after this that the Vignary at unad out toward the Brooklya, and then ran bock toward shore on fire. The range in the chase of the Colon decreased from 2,000 to 5,000 yards, and the witness fired a shot at the last named range which went over the Colon. Then the Oregon first a shot at the last named range which went over the Colon. Then the Oregon first a shot which also went ever and the Colon immediately turned instead of the Colon of Schley's bearing in the battle, said Lientenout Simpson, was that of a brave man, self-persessed, and alert to his dury. Lieut, (junfer grade) Edward P. Fitzgerald, who served on the Brooklyn as an ansistant engineer, testified that he was in the fire room during the fight of the harbor, he said, she headed Brooklyn and fired at that vessel.

BURIED AT ARLINGTON.

Brought From St. Paul. The body of the late Senator Cushma The bedy, never provided from Et. Paul by Mrs. Davis and a cousin, Mrs. Lillian Dickson Jones, arrived at the B. & O. Station at II is a. m. It was taken direct to Arthuron. The train was met by Ed-win H. Droop and Mr. Ramsleit, Ser-geant-at-Arms of the Senate, and several ther friends of Mrs. Davis and her late

Mrs. Davis left St. Paul with her h and's body late Sunday afternoon. Her etermination to have the interment m dends. It had been understood that the ody would be buried in one of the chi f little public parks in Summit Street st. Paul.

st. Paul.

But in order to get possession of the park the Legislature had to act, and this meant in all probability such great delay hat Mrs. Davis decided finally to have the body removed to Arlington Cometery, where, it is stated. Senator Davis had frequently expressed a desire to be ouried.

Mrs. Davis. It is understood, will now reside permanently at her home in this city on S Street.

GOING HOME TO VOTE. Members of the New Jersey Republi can Club Make Pinns.

The New Jersey Republican Club med

rith a large attendance last evening t Metzerott Hall to make plans to its members in the District of Columbia to go to New Jersey to vote in th

bla to go to New Jersey to vote in the coming election for Governor and State Legislature. Dr. A. P. Farden, President, was in the chair. W. M. Johnson, First Assistant Postmaster General, who was the first Republican to be elected to the New Jersey State Legislature; A. B. Browne, a prominent Republican of this city, and Col. J. A. Rogers made inter-esting addresses and were wermly ap-alouded.

and Werks off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in ne day. No cure, no pay. Price 25 cents.

TO ENJOIN THE TREASURER

Right to Use Public Money for Sectarian Purposes Involved.

Joseph Bradfield Opposes the Avail. ability of an Appropriation for the Benefit of Providence Hospital - Defines His Contentions.

Joseph Bradfield has filed further pro-

ceedings in the Supreme Court of the District questioning the constitutionality of the act of Congress appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of certain buildings as an annex to Providence Hospital. He ciaims that the net of Congress is uncon stitutional because it appropriates public funds for the benefit and use of a sectarian institution. For this reason he has filed a petition asking that the court issue an injunction against Ellis H. Rob-erts, in his official espacity as Treasure of the United States, to enjoin him from paying the fund appropriated for the pur pose to the trustees of Providence Hos pital. The District Commissioners and the board of trustees of Providence Hospital are also named as defendants. The proceedings are in the nature of an amended or supplemental bill to that filed by Mr. Bradfield some time ago.

On two former occasions, where other netitutions were the beneficiaries, Mr. Bradfield Instituted similar proceedings, urer of the United States enjoined from paying out funds appropriated by Congress for like purposes. In speaking of the matter last night Mr. Bradfield said: "I have been compelled by the Govern-ment to make the Sisters of Charity at Providence Hospital parties to this suit against my will. The questions involved might, it seems to me, have been settled might, it seems to me, have been settled without this. These questions are for lawyers. A number of individuals and their successors in office are made and declared and constituted a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, under the name and style of the directors of the Providence Hospital, and by that name made capable in law to sue and be sued. Can the same corporation make a contract or enforce one by the name of the Providence Hospital?

The same corporation is empowered to have, purchase, receive, possess, and enhe conversation between Commodore Joy any estate in lands, tenements, an-Schley and Captain Evans. This is it, as nuities, goods, chattels, moneys, or ef-Ir. Graham gave it:
"Evans-Schley, did you see Philip turn the same in such manner as they may ound and run out of the fight?

Schley-No; neither did you. He didn't pital; provided, that the real estate held "Evans—Oh, yes; I did. His ship was next to mine and I saw him.
"Schley—Oh, no. The Texas was in the fight all the time. The ship you saw was granted, or from the limitation contained in the proviso?

"An act of Congress passed subsequentafter recess Mr. Rayner said he had fin-ished with the wifness, and Captain Lem-ity said he had no questions to ask in real estate in the said square, on which the bospital building stands, 'without limitation as to value; provided, that all proceedings under this act shall be ap-proved by the Attorney General of the dore Schley and Captain Sigsbee United States. Is this a license in mort-ace."

The squadron was headgrant such a license? Could any act of Attorney General avail to make it a valid set, if it be not valid without his ntervention? Does this act attempt to onfer a legislative discretion upon the Attorney General?

"Another act of Congress authorizes the Surgeon General of the Army to make a contract with the Providence Hospital, there being no corporation by that name. Is the Trensurer of the United States authorized to pay out money under such a contract?

"Again, an act of Congress authorizes the District Commissioners to build a powerhouse and nurses' home at Provi-dence Hospital, a place owned by a mon-astic order, and not by any corporation chartered by the United States, nor by the United States itself. Is this within

the power of Congress?
"All these questions I asswer in the negative. This is the sum and sub-tance of my case."

In the amended bill Mr. Bradfield acts forth that the "directors of Providence Hospital" is a corporation doing business.

forth that the "directors of Providence Hospital" is a corporati." doing business in the District, in square 764, and is empowered to hold real estate without limit as to duration or value, and that by act of Congress approved March a last \$59, 129 was appropriated for the creetfon and equipment of a powerhouse and nurses home, to be erected at Providence Hospital. If the directors of Providence Hospital is ever had any right to purchase, receive, or enjoy lands or tenements, it has forfeited that right, because it has never elected any officers to manage its affairs, as was contemplated by the act of 1961, under which it was incorporated. Instead, he says, the Superiors of the institution have been elected and appointed by the general chapter of the religious order, called the Sisters of Charity of Emmitsburg, Md.; and also because a certain part of the entire profits of the hospital have annually, or occasionally, been delivered to the Architshop of the Roman Catholic diocese of Baltimore, as the delegate and ordinary of the Pope of Rome, for the support of theological aeminaries for the teaching of the resigion of the Church of Rome. It is further alleged "that the defendants conspiring together with divers other persons to the plaintiff unknown and contriving how to injure and oppress the plaintiff and all other citizens and taxpayers of the United States, are preparing and intend to carry into execution the acts of the lost Congress, pretending that they have some legal right to do so."

Mr. Bradfield asks that the defendant. Treasurer Roberts, be enjoined and strictly forbidden by the court from payver to any person whatsoever the us appropriated by Congress for the on and equipment of a powerhouse

rea appropriated by Congress for the tion and equipment of a powerhouse a nurses home at Providence Hospiania also asks that the Commissioners specialised from demanding or receiving said found from the Treasurer of Funted States. He also asks that directors of Providence Hospital beined and forbidden by the court from ner exercising any privileges, france, or right of a hody corporate, under two of Congress of April 8, 1864, Februs, 1804, and March 2 last, on act of the fraudulent procurement, imident enactment, and disregard of provisions of the act of April 8, 1861, the

PROCEEDINGS IN LUNACY.

Number of Cases. The mental condition of William D. Chadwick, Elizabeth Hancock, Elizabeth Sawyer, Viola F. Gray, Peter Cinkulia, Pedro Salline, and Alonzo Dorsey, all alleged innatics, will be enquired into on Friday next by Justice Barnard, sitting or probate hosiness. In each of the hove cases Justice Barnard appointed two physicians to make an examination of the patients and to report the result of their investigations at the hearing on

Sorrell, adjudged to be imme about n days ago, will on Friday offer the stimony of aliculats for the purpose of ducing the court to revoke the order

The Building Trades Council met, last ight at Plasterers' Hall. There was a itt quota of delegates from the affiliated rgunizations present, but no business of midic importance was considered. A Small Fire in a Cellar.

No Important Developments.

A situat fire, resulting in to damage, was dis-Steets northwest, kept by Frank Altemus. The re, the erigin of which is unknown, was ex-inguished by No. 9 engine company.

The Best Prescription for Malaria hills and from is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless hill Toxic. It is simply from and quinine in a acteless form. No cure no pay. Price 50c.

THE UPRISING IN SAMAR.

Rear Admiral Rodgers Announce Active Insurrection.

Rear Admiral Rodgers, commanding the southern squadron, yesterday called the Navy Department that an insurrection has broken out in Samar and that the entire naval force under his command is being concentrated there to suppress the insurgents. The success of the Filipino in their two previous attacks upon the Ninth Infantry appear to have encour-aged the insurgents to further military activity. The American authorities have had many warnings, and the uprising does not come as a surprise. Rear Admira Rodger's despatch is as follows:

"Cavite, Oct. 22.

"Secretary of War, Washington:
"Active insurrection in Samar, New
York leaves today for Catbalogan
with 350 marines, to return at Bassey
and Balangiga to co-operate with
army, Nearly all naval force concentrated on Samar patrol. Services
Arethusa and Zafiro, two colliers,
needed and being utilized.
"RODGERS." The naval force under Admiral Rodgers is composed of the following vessels

Flagship New York; Annapolis, Don Junt De Austria, Frolic, Cuba, Luzon, Manila Princeton, Vicksburg, Yorktown, Arayat, Basco, Cardoqui, Alava, Leyte, Mariveles, Mindoro, Pampanga, Panay, Paragua, Piscataqua, Quiros, Samar, Urdaneta Villalobos, Wompatuck, Auxiliary, Celtic Glacier, Arethuan, Iris, Nanshan, Pompey, Saturn, Zafiro.

The northern squadron, comprised of the following vessels, is in Chinese wa-ters: Kentucky, Helena, Monadnock, Monterey, Monocacy, New Orleans, and Wilmington.

In spite of the serious import of the despatch sent by Rear Admiral Rodgers. the Navy Department apparently does not view the matter with unusual concern. Rear Admiral Crowninshield said that the force available in the Philippines is ample to cope with the situation, which he does not believe to be acute.

Hear Admiral Rodgers' report shows, it

does not believe to be acute.

Hear Admiral Rodgers' report shows, it is said at the Navy Department, that General Chaffee has determined upon an active campaign against the Samar rebels and has called to his assistance the maval force in the southern waters of the Philippines, it being his purpose to put a strong cordon around the Island of Samar to prevent the Insurgents' excape to the surrounding islands, it is also shown that, while the naval vessels will paired the island waters, the army force is to be strengthened by 200 marines, and War Department officials believe that General Chaffee will soon order additional troops to the Island for the purpose of severely punishing the insurgents.

Mail reports received yesterday at the War Department from Manila tell of the capture in the island of Samar by Captain Jackson of the First Infantry, of the wife, mother, and child of General Luchan, the motorious insurgent leader. Luchanis private correspondence was also captured and Luchan was wounded in the raid, but made his escape.

The correspondence shows much discontent among the natives of Cathalogan. The men involved in this spirit of anrest had been supposed to be loyal to the United States and were treated in a friendly manner by the American officers, some of them heing selected for official positions. As a result of the discoveries made, however, ill arrests were made and the conspirators taken to Hoilo. It is said that several Europeans engaged in business in Samar were also involved with the insurgents.

PARKING PLANS CONSIDERED.

Engineer Officers Make Valuable Suggestions to the Commission.

The improvement of the Potomac water front was considered by the Park Commission at a meeting held yesterday. Colonel Abbott, Colonel Black, and Captain Patrick, all of the Army Engineer Corps, and in charge of the Government end of the improvements on the river front, conferred with the commission. The offi-cers made a number of valuable suggestions respecting the reclamation of the Anacostia flats and the improvement of the wharf frontage on the Potomac. As Fiske, Provincial Junior Grand Warden; a result of the conference a decision was practically reached as to what plans in Grand Sword Bearer; Sir Freeman Carte The commission yesterday afternoon

onsidered also the competitive plans for the new Department of Agriculture build-

he general public and one for use as a railroad bridge, must necessarily be conrailroad bridge, must necessarily be considered in the proposition for improvements, and the plans for a park system. The designs for the railroad bridge have been completed, and have met with technical approval, but will prohably be altered later on to conform harmonlously with the architectural scheme of the preposed river front park. The army board ordered to prepare plans for a highway bridge, has not yet reported. It is stated that the Secretary of War is opposed to the laying of tracks in Potomac Park, except such as may be actually required on the bridge itself.

During the entire afternoon the jury of

on the bridge liself.

During the entire afternoon the jury of award had suder consideration plans submitted in competition for a new Department of Agriculture building, but no decision was arrived at. There are ten sets of plans submitted, from which the most acceptable will be selected. The jury of award will meet again today, and it is expected that a decision will then be made. The jury of award consists of the members of the Park Commission, namely, Messus, Surnham, McKim, and Olmsted, J. K. Taylor, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and Sensatsry Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture. These, with Alexander St. Candeins, make up the building commis-

Sion.

The plans submitted in the competition are all of a high order of excellence, ten of the best designing architects in the United Status having given their best efforts to the preparation of the drawings and specifications. The plans was submitted some time age, but were comined for the first time yesterday.

the afternoon he was seen to go down to a sewer pipe, and a few moments later fouds of thick smoke began to issue from

He has been loitering around the neighborhood for several days, and yesterday afternoon several persons saw him near the mouth of the sewer and watched him closely for some time. Attention was first drawn to him by his queer actions. It was at first thought that he mented or possibly an escaped lunatic. He stood at the mouth of the sewer for some time, and then went inside. After several moments he came out, looked all around, picked up a large bundle of brush which he had collected, and took i ito the sewer. He reappeared once

more and sat down just outside the sewer.

While sitting thus, the people who had been watching him noticed that his face was badly broken out.

Some one surmised that he had small-pox, and word was hastly sent to the Eighth preciset station that a man suffering with smallpox was hiding in a sewer hear the New York Avenue station. Soon the people saw smoke rising from the sewer, and word was sent to the station that the man had made a fire in the

Sergeant Doyle and Policeman Stahl Sergeant Doyle and Pollecman Stahl went to make an investigation. When they arrived, a number of excited people, standing around the sewer, and had been in there for some time. Sergeant Doyle went through the pipe, but discovered no one, although the fire was still burning brightly. Fr. Fewirt, of the Health Department, was also summoned.

Several policemen were stationed at the sever is watch for the man, but up to a late hour this morning he had not been seen.

HIGH MASONS AT BANQUET

Members of the Royal Order of

Members of the Royal Order of Scotland Dine at the Willard.

The Presence of Flowers, Music, and Fair Women Add to a Memorable Occasion—Representative Richard.

Son Elected Grand Comm. ader.

The Royal Order of Scotland B. Squet.

The san assemblage of so many distinguished men, but on account of the surpassing culinary excellence of the fest Riself, which, together with the harmony of the surroundings, proved gratifying in the extreme to all of the senses. The banquet bisgan a few minutes pasts of clock. When, to the strains of a stringed ore-festra, die members of the Royal Order of Scotland, with wives and daughters, numbering about 200. all in evening dress, marched from the ball-room of the new Willard Hotel into the banquet hall. The tables, brilliant under three Immense electric light chandelers, with cut-glass and bright new silicer, were arranged crossways, with the exception of one at right angies to these of the new blotel, and extends along the three Immense electric light chandelers, with cut-glass and bright new silicer, were arranged crossways, with the exception of one at right angies to these of the new blotel, and extends along the cut-glass and bright new silicer, were arranged crossways, with the exception of one at right angies to these of the bander of the new blotel, and extends along the cut-glass and bright new silicer, were arranged crossways, with the exception of the silicer three leases in the walls.

The hall, designed especially for bander and the propertion of the silicer of the sil

rect management of F. S. Hight, manager of the new Willard Hotel, and who, for the past four years, has been with the Waldorf-Astoria. The eight-course menu, which included specialties in season and out, was as follows:

Chateau La Tour Blanche Chairau La Tour Blanche Huitres Amontillado Pasado Tortue Verte Claire fianniaberg Calinet Filet de Ring Fish, Sauce Crabes d'Imitres Salade

Sauce Crabes d'huitres Salade
Concombres
Chateau La Rose Its de Veau, Montebello
Mignosa de Bouef aux Champignons Prais
Pommes Palestine Haricots Verts Panachess
Moet and Chandon (White Scal) Asperges
Françaier, sauce Hollandaise
Sorbet Thistle
Beccasines Rotts Sur Campe Salade de Suison
Paniers Ges Glaces Fantasies
White Rock Bon Bons Petits Fours
Liqueurs
Cigars
Cafe White Rock Ben Bons Petits Fours Inqueurs Fromage Cigars Cafe

The menu card, most beautifully executed, contained on the exterior in silver a representation of the star-shaped emblem of the order set on an artistically arranged design of the contained on an artistically arranged design of the contained on the exterior in silver a representation of the star-shaped emblem of the order set on an artistically arranged design of the contained on the exterior in silver a representation of the star-shaped emblem of the order set on an artistically arranged design of the contained on the exterior in silver as the contained countries of the contained on the exterior in silver as the contained countries of the contained on the exterior in silver as the contained countries of the contained on the exterior in silver as the contained countries of the contain

arranged design of Scottish thistie. Inside was printed the banquet menu and a list of the officers of the order as follows: Sir Josiah Hayden Drummond, Provincial Grand Master; Sir James Daniel Richardson, Provincial Deputy Grand Master; Sir William Oscar Roome, Pro-vincial Grand Secretary; Sir Thomas Jacob Shrycek, Provincial Grand Treasurer; Sir George Mayhew Moniton, Provincial Senior Grand Warden; Sir Charles Henry this direction would be recommended to Hersey, Provincial Grand Lanner Bearer; Sir David Burnham Tracy, Provincial Grand Chaplaiu; Sir George Edgar Corson, Provincial First Grand Marischal: the new Department of Agriculture usualing. The commission will hold another end Grand Marischal; Sir Alison Namer, session today, and further details of the provincial Grand Steward; Sir Charles Column County Steward; Sir Charles Column improvements will then be discussed. Walter Scott Hershman, Second Provin-The construction of two new bridges cial Grand Steward; Sir Charles Coltman ard; Sir Samuel Ellaworth Oler, Fourth Provincial Grand Steward; Sir James Hays Trimble, Provincial Grand Guarder, At the executive session of the Supreme Council of the Southern jurisdiction of the

Council of the Southern jurisdiction of the Scottish Rite Masons, held yesterday at the House of the Temple, Third and E Streets, the following officers were appointed:

Grand Commander, Acting Grand Commander James Pantiel Richardson, of Tennessee; Lieutenant Grand Commander, Samuel E. Adams, of Minnesota, Grand Chancellor, Martin Collins, of St. Louis, Grand Minister of State, Morace E Rice. frand Minister of State, Rufus E. Flem-ng, of North Dakota. The election of officers was followed by

on the bridge itself.

During the entire afternoon the jury of award had under consideration plans submitted in competition for a new Department of Agriculture building, but no decision was arrived at There are ten sets of plans submitted, from which the most acceptable will be selected. The jury of award will most again today, and it is expected that a decision cell then be made. The Pury of award consists of the members of the Park Commission, namely. Mesars, Burnham, McKim, and Olmsted, J. K. Taylor, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture. These, with Alexander St. Gaudens, make up the building commission.

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STARTS A FIRE IN A SEWER.

A Negro Said to Have Smallpox Causes a Commotion.

A negro, whose name is supposed to be John Gardon, and said to be a tramp by profession, caused a great deal of alarm in the neighborhood of the New York Avenue, Station, at the corner of Third Street and Fior da Avenue, yesterday. In the afternoon he was seen to go down in a sewer time and a few members to the torn in the plans and appeared to the first time yesterday. In the afternoon he was seen to go down in a sewer cine and a few members to the torn of the first direction of the large the clection of discrete was followed by the death of the countries. As Sweeteling Grand Commander of Scotlish Rite Massays of their countries. As Sweeteling Grand Commander of Scotlish Rite Massays of the profession as the corner of Third Commander of Scotlish Rite Massays of their countries, as Sweeteling Grand Commander Richardson will form in a sewer time and a few members to the profession of the profession will form a first commander. Richardson will

draw a Massanic salary of E. 100 a year for life.

Grand Commander Richardson was born in Rusherford county. Team, March b, 154, received his early education in the country schools and entered Frankin College, near Nashville, just prior to the civil war. Before graduation he entered the Confederate army, in which he served four years, finally rising to the rank of adjutant of the Forty-fifth Tennessee Infanitry. At the close of the war he began the study of law, and after having been admitted to the bar, entered the political arena. At the age of twenty-cignt years he was elected to the Speakership of the lower house of the Tennessee Legislature, and was elected to the State Senate the following year, 1875-14.

He was a delegate to the St. Louis Democratic Convention in 1995, and to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1995, and to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1995, and to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1995, and to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1995, and to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1995, and to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1995, and to the Kansas City Democratic Convention in 1995, and the was made Chalterian of the Democratic Persons of the Democratic Convention in 1995, and the was made Chalterian of the Democratic Convention in 1995, and the was made Chalterian of the Democratic Convention in the Cansas City Convention in the Cansas City Democratic Convention in the Cansas City Convention in the Cans

LEWIS On October 22, E90, JANE HUGHES LEWIS, beloved wife of Joines Lewis, Fineral Thursday, October 22, 1901, from her late residence, 822 R Street methoest. Friend-and relatives invited to attend. KNORR-On Tuesday, October 22, 1901, at 11:15 4 m., at hir late residence, 218 O Street metho-4 m., at his late resilience, IPS O Street mettioners, MRS. MARY KNORE, widow of the fair Henry C. Knore.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Fred C. Herburth, a Pasterson Street mettioget, on Thursday, October 24, 21 2:20 m. Relatives and friends are respectfully insited to.

COMBS At Phoenix, Arin, October 24, 1901, ROPERT M. COMBS, aged twenty-five years, old-st son of Warris M. and the late Libbie Smith Interment at Compressional Complexy, Works day, October III, at 2:30 o clock p. im., instea of Monday, October 21, as hereforer annumer

Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-sixth Congresses, and was re-elected to the Fifty-seventh. He was the nominee in the Fifty-sixth Congress of the Democratic Representatives of the House for Speaker, and received the full vote

Pracess J. Woodman, Eminent Com-mander, as follows:

Procession to the House of the Temple,
Ell Third Street northwest, at 2:45 p. m.,
and thence to Pike Monument, 2 p. m.
At the monument, the Grand Muster

Certamonial of unveiling the statue of Grand Commander Pike, Music. Prayer by the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the District of Columbia. Dedication by the Grand Lodge. Address by Frederick Webber, Secreta-

Music.
Benediction.
Adjournment until 7 p. m., to the Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G Streets northwest. Public invited.

To Be Maintained as the Rendonny. ters for Politicians. The famous hostelry known all over the country as "Chamberlin's" will be reopened about November I. It will be under the name of "Campbell'a" that the doors will be swung back. Ex-Representdoors will be swung back. Ex-Representative Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, in the newly assumed rule of a boniface, will direct the fortunes of the house.

Mr. Campbell is in the city making all preparations for the reopening of the hotel, of which he acquired possession several weeks ago. It is to be maintained on the same basis that made it the resort for years of the most prominent men in Washington, and the Washington headquarters for politicians of every section.

Associated with Mr. Campbell in the new enterprise will be August Gillender, of New York, August Warner, former manager of "Chamberlin's," and also of the Democratic Club, in New York, will have direct management of "Campbell's."

Cornelius Sullivan was convicted by a jury in the Police Court yesterday of keeping his bar open after hours, and was fined 2100 by Judge Kimball. William Simma, colored, was convicted of selling liquor without ficense and was fixed \$500 with the alternative of serving four months in the workhouse.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT, SAVINES, AND TRUST COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA — Washington, D. C., October 2I, 1981.—At a meeting of the Soard of Directors, held this day, the following minute was unonfinously adopted, viz:

The death of the Hon. Matthew G. Finery, for thirty-four years a moniber of the Board of Directors of this and of the parent company, calls for an acculatedgment of the valuable services residered by him to this company, as well as of his achievements in the world of business and is the control of our city.

He served for many years as a member of our Executive Committee and his counsel and personal friendship were althe control and valued by as all.

Our decreased associate was a man of broad views and of strong convertions and a man given views and of strong convertions and a man given views and of strong convictions and a man given in kindly deeds and to unostentiations charity. His life filled with years and with homost closer with the heartfelt grief of all with whom he

ALBERT L. STURTEVANT, Secretary, SPECIAL NOTICE—I will not be responsible for any debre centracted by my wife. Sarah Brown, on and after this date. HENRY BROWS. October 15, 1901.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS MARY KIMBALL, Pupil of Leschetisky and Mosskowski, Teacher of Piano. Studio, Droop's, 925 Pennsylvania Avenue.

FLYNN'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Elegith AND R STS.
Season, 420 a year. Business. Shorthand, Type-eriting. SAINT CECHLIA'S ACADEMY, 601 Fast Capitol SAINT CECULA'S ACADEMY, 601 East Capata et, locarding and day school for girls and young ladles; primary, commercial, and college pre-paratery courses; music and art; clasus resumed Mombay, September 16, 1901; for further particu-lars, address SISTER M. AlfaUSTA, Superior.

EXPERT STENGGRAPHERS guaranteed with from FORTY TO SIXTY DAYS' work. White therthand, simplest system extant; evening clays; individual instruction. Call at 212 R. Capitol et., Apartment 24 A, after October 20,

W. R. SPEARE. Undertaker and Embalmer, 940 F St. N. W. Everything strictly first-class on the most rea

rable terns.
Telephone call, Main 348. J. WILLIAM LEE. Undertaker and Livery. The Piccadilly

Yoke Overcoat. \$15.50 Made to Your Order. SCHWARTZ & PELZMAN. 505-507 7th St.

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